

## Water Division Court/Water Court Strawman

Last edited by sub-SWG on 6/14/2022; Several Sections Reviewed and Discussed during Final Decree Transition Stakeholder Working Group Meeting on 6/17/22.

ALL SWG Members are to review and provide comments, including alternative language suggestions, to all sections of this document by 6/22/22. Please put a 'C' next to your name once you have completed your review. If you have no comments and the box next to your name is checked, this will indicate you are in agreement with what is written in the document.

### Next steps:

- 6/22 all SWG members need to review/comment on draft
- 6/27 (week)work session: Ryan, Abby, Krista, Anna
- 7/5 new draft out to the SWG/public
- all SWG members review and provide additional comments
- 7/12 next Final Decree Transition SWG meeting

### Stakeholder Working Group Members

Please place a 'C' in front of your name once you have completed your review.

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▼  
C John Bloomquist  
C Abby Brown  
C Krista Lee Evans  
C Peter Fritsch  
C Andrew Gorder  
C Thomas Jodoin  
C Ryan McLane  
C Mike Murphy  
C Mike Roberts  
C Melissa Schlichting  
C Ronda Wiggers

Commented [Teton Riv1]: Completed. Will submit my edits to 3-7-211 via separate email.

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**DRAFT**

**Water Division Court/Water Court Strawman**

A Bill for an Act entitled: "An Act Providing for the Continuation of the Montana Water Judges of the Water Divisions"; amending section 3-7-101, 3-7-102, 3-7-103, 3-7-201, 3-7-202, 3-7-203, 3-7-204, 3-7-211, 3-7-212, 3-7-221, 3-7-222, 3-7-223, 3-7-224, 3-7-225, 3-7-301, 3-7-311, 3-7-401, 3-7-402, 3-7-403, 3-7-404, 3-7-501, 3-7-502, 85-2-112, 85-2-114, 85-2-122, 85-2-123, 85-2-125, 85-2-309, 85-2-404, 85-2-405, 85-2-406, 85-5-101, 85-5-102, 85-5-103, 85-5-104, 85-5-105, 85-5-106, 85-5-107, 85-5-108, 85-5-109, 85-5-110, 85-5-111, 85-5-201, 85-5-202, 85-5-203, 85-5-204, 85-5-205, 85-5-206, 85-5-301, 85-5-302, 85-5-401, 85-5-402, 85-5-403, 85-5-404, 85-5-405, 85-5-406, 85-5-407, 85-5-408 and 2-4-702, MCA."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Montana: |

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**Section** Section 3-7-101, MCA, is amended to read:

**Commented [Teton Riv2]:** Definitions should also be added to include District Court judges continuing role as supervisors of water commissioners

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**Commented [Ryan McLa3]:** Definitions section? To include "Water Judge" (ie collectively water division judges, assoc. water judge, and chief water judge), and "water court" (ie the water division judges).

**Commented [Krista Ev4]:** Do a whole new section that is just definitions.  
New Section. Definitions. As used in Title 3, chapter 7 "water judge" means a judge presiding over any matter in a water division under 3-7-101, a chief water judge, or an associate water judge?."

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"3-7-101. (Temporary) Water divisions. To adjudicate existing water rights, and to conduct hearings in cases certified under 85-2-309, wWaterW divisions courts are established as defined in 3-7-102 to preside over the following water disputes and controversies:

:

(a) adjudication of existing water rights and associated implementation of Title 85, chapter 2, part 2;

(b)

(c) motions brought pursuant to Rule 59 or Rule 60 of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure concerning the adjudication of an existing water right, and petitions broughbrought pursuant to 85-2-234(8), brought after the issuance of a final decree under 82-2-234;

(d) disputes arising under the interpretation of a final decree issued under 82-2-234.

(e)

(f) judicial enforcement actions brought pursuant to 85-2-114 and 85-2-122;

(g) enforcement actions brought pursuant to common law remedies against the waste of water, unlawful use of water, or interference with the use of water,

Commented [Marlana R5]: JEB: Use "Temporary" provision only. Remove "Effective" section.

Commented [Pakenham 6]: Bloomquist: What is the event that triggers the effective date of each section? Since "Temporary" provision has (a) as adjudicating existing rights is the transition upon all basins having final decrees issued? Not sure I understand the need for a temporary provision here. Same question for Section 3 transition.

Commented [Buswell, 7]: KE- what does the transition look like? What is the trigger? Date vs by basin?

Commented [Buswell, 8]: Can sub-a only be temporary? Or whole section?

Commented [Buswell, 9]:

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Commented [Brown, Ab10]: I think we need this here as divisions don't preside, courts do.

The divisions themselves are established to divide the state into hydrologically sensible groups, see below at 3-7-102.

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Commented [Krista Ev11]: that arise within the boundaries as defined in 3-7-102

Commented [Melissa S12]: need to include "except as provided under Title 85, chapter 20" to all of these subsections or at the beginning

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Commented [Melissa S13]: not to (a) and (b) but th... [1]

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Commented [Buswell, 14]: Discussion: include ... [2]

Commented [Buswell, 15]: Abby- will draft this ... [3]

Commented [Buswell, 16]: Ryan- there will be a fig... [4]

Commented [Buswell, 17]:

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Commented [Brown, Ab18]: Sentence needs som... [5]

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Commented [Krista Ev19]: except as provided in T... [6]

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Commented [Buswell, 20]: KE- need something on... [7]

Commented [Krista Ev21]: including but not limited to

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including the right to injunctive relief under Title 27, chapter 19;

(h) Abandonment proceedings raised under 85-2-404 and 85-2-405;

(i) matters certified under 85-2-309;

(j) water distribution controversies under 85-2-406;

(k) appointment and supervision of a water commissioner under Title 85, chapter 5;

(l) ;

(m) appointment of a water mediator under 85-5-110;

(n) judicial review filed with the water judge under 2-4-702(e) (i);

(o) except as otherwise provided in Title 85, chapter 20, an action seeking the enforcement of a water compact under Title 85, chapter 20, where the water divisions court is the Montana court of competent jurisdiction over such matters; and

(p)

(q) ditch easement matters ancillary to a water dispute or controversy implied from the Montana Constitution and Title 85.

(2) A water division shall be presided over by one or more waters judges.

**Commented [Ronda Wig22]:** In order to make sure it is clear that a local district court can appoint and supervise, do we need to reference the process outlined in 3-7-211 ?

**Commented [Teton Riv23]:** I would add language to (i) explicitly stating jurisdiction is concurrent between water court and district courts

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**Commented [Melissa S24]:** Not sure what all is meant to be included here. Need more discussion on this.

**Commented [Melissa S25]:** The Flathead Reservation Water Management Board has exclusive jurisdiction to resolve any controversy over the meaning and interpretation of the Compact. The Board also has exclusive jurisdiction over controversies about water use, abandonment, etc. Appeals of Board decisions go to a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Commented [Abigail B27]:** QUESTION: Do we need to give the Water Court similar ancillary jurisdiction over the interpretation of private agreements when those agreements concern the adjudication or administration of water rights? There are SO MANY of these private agreements as a result of the adjudication.

Suggested language:

"interpretation of private agreements or contracts that affect the adjudication or administration of water rights."

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**Commented [Abigail B26]:** See Black's law dictionary for meaning of "ancillary": Aiding; auxiliary; attendant upon; subordinate; a proceeding attendant upon or which aids another proceeding considered as principal. Steele v. Insurance Co., 31 App. Div. 389, 52 N. Y. Supp. 373.

See also case law in Colorado about ancillary jurisdiction (though it extends further than just ditch easements in Colorado).

... [8]

**Commented [Ryan McLa28]:** I would suggest that this falls within interpretation of an adjudication order.

**Commented [Andrew Go29]:** Abby makes a good point, although adding this additional jurisdictional language ... [9]

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(3) (a) There is established a single office of the water divisions court comprised of a water court administrator and all such personnel as may be necessary for the water court administrator to carry out their duties.

(b) The water court administrator shall maintain the records and rulings of all proceedings held by the water judges, and will otherwise have the same powers and duties and of a sitting district court clerk.

(4) Any reference in this chapter to a filing with the water judge means a filing in the office of the water divisions court.

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Terminates - XXX.

"3-7-101. (Effective XXX) Water divisions, water judges, and water court. (1) Water divisions courts are established as defined in 3-7-102 to preside over the following water disputes and controversies:

:

(a) motions brought pursuant to Rule 59 or Rule 60 of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure concerning the adjudication of an existing water right, and petitions brought pursuant to 85-2-234(8), brought after the issuance of a final decree under 82-2-234;

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Commented [Mike Murp30]: Section looks good. Don't feel there is a need the temporary. Easement provision addition look good and I would agree that it would be appropriate to add other private agreements or contracts impacting adjudication or administration of water rights.

Commented [Mike Murp31]: Based on our prior discussions, and review of the Strawman proposal, and my assessment regarding the overall importance of a Montana Water Court to address future water issues as we transition from final decrees, I am suggesting the following concept. While the proposal will require "fleshing out" and result in the need for some changes given court specifics, I believe this concept will fit with the general direction of the strawman and changes that will evolve within the strawman proposal, but with one significant difference.

For a number of reasons including the need for a solid water law knowledge base, continuity and consistency within the water court, I suggest we establish a "central water court". The central, (lead) water court would be developed around the current Supreme Court appointed and supervised chief and associate water judges who would continue to be subject to Senate confirmation to ensure citizen participation. Future water right related cases would be heard at the central water court or assigned at the discretion of the chief water judge to a division court unless a request is received to move to a specific division court or district court in order to facilitate a choice for those who would prefer the option.

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Commented [Anna Pake32]: what is the date? Is it by basin? It will be staggered; section 1; ... [11]

Commented [Buswell, 33]: See notes below on transition

Commented [Melissa S34]: Except as provided in Title 85, section 20,

Commented [Melissa S35]: Not sure where we should put the except as provided in Title 85, section 20. Under 85-20-1901 and 1902 the Flathead Reser... [12]

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Commented [Krista Ev36]: that arise within their boundaries as defined in 3-7-102

Commented [Brown, Ab37]: Same comment as above.

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(b) disputes arising under the interpretation of a final decree issued under 82-2-234.

(c) judicial enforcement actions brought pursuant to 85-2-114 and 85-2-122;

(d) enforcement actions brought pursuant to common law remedies against the waste of water, unlawful use of water, or interference with the use of water, including the right to injunctive relief under Title 27, chapter 19;

(e) Abandonment proceedings raised under 85-2-404 and 85-2-405;

(f) matters certified under 85-2-309;

(g) water distribution controversies under 85-2-406;

(h) appointment and supervision of a water commissioner under Title 85, chapter 5;

(i) ;

(j) appointment of a water mediator under 85-5-110;

(k) judicial review filed with the water judge under 2-4-702(e) (i); and

(l) except as otherwise provided in Title 85, chapter 20, an action seeking the enforcement of a water compact under Title 85, chapter 20, where the water divisions court is the Montana court of competent jurisdiction over such matters and;

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Commented [Krista Ev38]: except as provided in Title 85, chapter 20

Commented [Melissa S39]: Agree. but also for (c)(d)(e)(f) etc. Under 85-20-1901 and 1902 the Flathead Reservation Water Management Board would first need to decide any compact interpretation or controversy over the right to use of water on the Reservation. Decisions of the Board would then get appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction. I am concerned that people will be confused about where they first need to file controversies arising on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

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Commented [Krista Ev40]: including but not limited to

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Commented [Ronda Wig41]: same as above

Commented [Teton Riv42]: add: "concurrent jurisdiction with district courts for..."

Commented [Mike Robe43]: Assume this includes all statutory requirements under 85-5 and not just appointment and supervision. Also, for consideration: The water division court takes a much more active role in water commissioner/mediator education. DNRC would still handle technical issues regarding measurement, distribution, and infrastructure, while the water division court would cover statutory requirements and procedures in a much more definitive manner than the water court presently does. This training would be required by water commissioners, district clerks that oversee water commissioners and district judges that oversee water commissioners per proposed section 3-7-211(2)(b). Not likely to require a statutory change. Comment repeated on page 56 of this document, 85-5-111 MCA.

(m) ditch easement matters ancillary to a water dispute or controversy implied from the Montana Constitution and Title 85.

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Commented [Andrew Go44]: This may have been discussed at last meeting (which I missed) but I'm not sure I understand what is meant here by "implied from the Montana Constitution and Title 85." Is this necessary?

(n)

(2) A water division shall be presided over by one or more water judges.

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Commented [Brown, Ab45]: Sam comment as above re definition.

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(3) (a) There is established a single office of the water court that shall be comprised of a water court administrator and all such personnel as may be necessary for the water court administrator to carry out their duties.

Commented [Mike Robe46]: Shouldn't this be water division court and water division court administrator?

(b) The water court administrator shall maintain the records and rulings of all proceedings held by the water judges.

Commented [Mike Robe47]: A discussion topic: If there will initially be two water division judges, it makes more sense to me to have one on each side of divide. Realizing this brings up issues of housing as well as the present water court's reluctance to re-locate personnel, the travel burden put upon water user's and water commissioners needing face-to-face interactions to deal with "issues" should be considered, or at least discussed.

Commented [Teton Riv48]: Even better would be to house water court personnel inside of the local district court if room exists or other govt buildings within the water basin where the water court is assisting with water commissioner supervision

(4) Any reference in this chapter to a filing with the water judge means a filing in the office of the water divisions court."

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{Internal References to 3-7-101: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-102. **Water divisions boundaries.** There are four water divisions whose boundaries are formed by the natural

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Commented [Krista Ev49]: DNRC - can we have a map? Would be helpful in conversations.

divides between drainages and the borders of the state of Montana and which are described as follows:

(1) The Yellowstone River basin water division consists of those areas drained by the Yellowstone and Little Missouri Rivers and any remaining areas in Carter County.

(2) The lower Missouri River basin water division consists of those areas drained by the Missouri River from below the mouth of the Marias River and any remaining areas in Glacier and Sheridan Counties.

(3) The upper Missouri River basin water division consists of those areas drained by the Missouri River to below the mouth of the Marias River.

(4) The Clark Fork River basin water division consists of the areas drained by the Clark Fork River, the Kootenai River, and any remaining areas in Lincoln County."

{Internal References to 3-7-102:  
3-7-101 3-7-501 85-2-102}

**Section** Section 3-7-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"~~3-7-103.~~ ~~((Temporary))~~ **Promulgation of rules and prescription of forms -- advisory committee.** (1) As soon as practicable the Montana supreme court may promulgate special rules of practice and procedure and shall prescribe forms for use in connection with this chapter and Title 85, chapter 2, parts 2 and 7, in consultation with the chief

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Commented [Marlana R50]: JEB: Use "Temporary" provisions of (1) and (2). If you wish to get rid of WAAC do so under (3). Remove "Effective" section.

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water judge and the department of natural resources and conservation.

(2) The water judges shall promulgate special rules, , for the use across all divisions, of practice and procedure and shall prescribe forms for use in connection with this chapter.

Commented [Krista Ev51]: office of the division water courts

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Commented [Buswell, 52]: Placeholder. Need to define who.

Commented [Ryan McLa53]: I think we decided it was "water court," or "water divisions court"

(3) (a) The chief water judge shall appoint a water adjudication advisory committee to provide recommendations to the water court, the Montana supreme court, the department of natural resources and conservation, and the legislature on methods to improve and expedite the water adjudication process.

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(b) The committee consists of three nongovernmental attorneys who practice before the water court, one district court judge, and three water users who have filed statements of claim with the department of natural resources and conservation under this chapter.

(c) The chief water judge or the judge's designee shall serve as an ex officio member of the committee. The Montana supreme court may appoint the attorney general or the attorney general's designee, a representative from the department of natural resources and conservation, and a representative of the United States government as ex officio members of the committee.

(d) The committee members shall serve at the pleasure of the water court and shall serve without compensation.

(e) The committee shall file a report with the Montana supreme court by October 1, 1996, and as often as determined by the Montana supreme court.

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"3-7-103. (Effective XXX) Promulgation of rules and prescription of forms. The water judges shall promulgate special rules, for the use across all divisions, of practice and procedure and shall prescribe forms for use in connection with this chapter.".

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Commented [Krista Ev54]: office of the water division court

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{Internal References to 3-7-103: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-201, MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-201. Designation of water judge. (1) One or more**  
water judges must be designated for each water division by a majority vote of a committee composed of the district court judge from each single-judge judicial district and the chief district judge from each multijudge judicial district, wholly or partly within the division. Except as provided in subsection (2), a water judge must be a district court judge or retired district court judge of a

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Commented [Buswell, 55]: Transition language: abby has recommendations.

Commented [Abigail B56]: I will work on this during week of 6/27 working group meetings. If others have suggestions or thoughts about this, please advise here and I will try to incorporate.

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Commented [Brown, Ab57]: This Section should be highlighted for discussion, per Notes and Decisions document, #3. ("How to pick those WDJs")

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Commented [Marlana R58]: Amend (1) to recognize (4) in addition to (2)

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judicial district wholly or partly within the water division.

(2) (a) An alternate district court judge or retired district court judge may sit as a water judge, , if requested by the chief justice of the supreme court or the water judge of the division in which the judge is requested to sit.

(b) Each adverse party is entitled to one substitution of a water judge, in which case a water judge of another division, a district court judge, or retired district court judge may sit as acting water judge of the division in which the judge is requested to sit. A motion for substitution by the party filing the action must be filed within 30 calendar days after the first summons is served or an adverse party has appeared. A motion for substitution by the party served must be filed within 30 calendar days after service has been completed in compliance with M. R. Civ. P. 4.

(3) A water judge, when presiding over a water division, presides as district court judge in and for each judicial district wholly or partly within the water division.

(4) As provided under 3-7-224(1), the chief water judge and associate water judge may also serve as water judge for one or more water divisions."

Commented [Krista Ev59]: Remove alternate - just say district court judge

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Commented [Brown, Ab60]: Need a cross reference to the general substitution statute and/or that statute needs to be amended.

Also this subsection seems out of place here. Consider substitution in own Section.

See also JEB's comment from email: Why have substitution of water judge in section dealing with how water judges are selected. One goes to how a water judge is put in office ("designation") the other goes to removing and replacing a judge ("substitution") in an action put before the court. Seems "substitution" needs to be moved to a location where an action is commenced before a water judge.

Commented [Marlana R61]: JEB: On substitution should be moved as a stand alone new section (i.e. 3-7-214 which is "reserved" under the code).

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Commented [Pakenham 62]: Bloomquist: delete Parg. 3, no decision.

even though it seems premature under Parg. 3 of N/D. Why have substitution of water judge in section dealing with how water judges are selected. One goes to how a water judge is put in office ("designation") the other goes to removing and replacing a judge ("substitution") in an action put before the court. Seems "substitution" needs to be moved to a location where an action is commenced before a water judge.

Commented [Ronda Wig63]: This seems to undo everything about a water court. If everyone can get a substitution and every living district court judge can preside, I do not see the point of a water court. I think it completely removes the "specialty" of the court.

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{Internal References to 3-7-201:  
3-7-202 3-7-203 3-7-501}

**Section** Section 3-7-202, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-202. **Term of office.** The term of office of a water judge is 4 years, subject to continuation of the water divisions by the legislature."

{Internal References to 3-7-202: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-203. **Vacancies.** If a vacancy in the office of water judge occurs, it must be filled in the manner provided in 3-7-201."

{Internal References to 3-7-203: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-204, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-204. **((Temporary)) Supervision and administration by supreme court.** (1) The Montana supreme court shall supervise the activities of the water judges, chief water judge, associate water judge, water court administrator, water masters, and associated personnel in implementing this chapter and Title 85, chapter 2, part 2.

(2) The supreme court shall pay the expenses of the water judges, chief water judge, associate water judge, water court administrator and the salaries and expenses of the

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Deleted: term of office for water judges is from the date of initial appointment as provided in 3-7-201 to June 30, 1985. After June 30, 1985, the

Commented [Brown, Ab64]: Highlight. This needs discussion per Notes/Decisions document #3.

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Commented [Andrew Go65]: This appears to require then that any vacancy be filled by a sitting/retired district court judge. Does that mean that chief and associate water judge roles can only be filled by sitting/retired district court judges? Seems to conflict with 3-7-221.

Deleted: for the initial designation of a water judge. A vacancy is created when a water judge dies, resigns, retires, is not elected to a subsequent term, forfeits the judicial position, is removed, or is otherwise unable to complete the term as a water judge

Commented [Brown, Ab66]: Consider, in light of JEB comment about why Section 1 is temporary...same question here.

Isn't the only thing temporary the reference to CWJ and AWJ?

Which goes back to early comment — the definition of "water judge" ... if inclusive of CWJ and ASJ, do we need temporary section?

Commented [Marlana R67]: JEB: Use "Temporary" provisions only. Remove "Effective" section.

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Commented [Krista Le68]: One of the things we will need to discuss is how this will be done when the division judge is a sitting DC judge as well. Not undoable but should probably be fleshed out more by the group.

water judges' staffs, , , the salaries and expenses of the water masters and the water masters' staffs, and the salaries and expenses of the water court administrators' staffs from appropriations made for that purpose. "Salaries and expenses" as used in this section include but are not limited to the salaries and expenses of personnel, the cost of office equipment and office space, and other necessary expenses that may be incurred in the administration of this chapter and Title 85, chapter 2, part 2.

Terminates - XXX.

"3-7-204. (Effective XXX) Supervision by supreme court.

(1) The Montana supreme court shall supervise the activities of the water judges, water court administrator, water masters, and associated personnel in implementing this chapter and Title 85, chapter 2, part 2. . "

{Internal References to 3-7-204:  
85-2-112}

**Section** Section 3-7-211, MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-211. Appointment of water commissioners.** (1) Except as provided in 85-20-1902, the water judge having jurisdiction over the water division, or the hydrologically interrelated portion of a water division, as described in

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Commented [Krista Ev69]: by the judicial branch

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Commented [Krista Ev70]: the enforcement of

Commented [Krista Ev71]: We need to further flesh this out so that it captures all of the appeals pieces.

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Commented [Krista Le72]: The water court administrator needs to have a "home" and a "boss" so I'm guessing we should retain the SC Administration for the water court administrator ...

Commented [Abigail B73]: Is this the section where we need to be more explicit that the petition is filed in the Office of the Water Court Administrator (New Section 1, Sub 4): "(4) Any reference in this chapter to a filing with the water judge means a filing in the office of the water divisions court."

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Commented [Krista Ev74]: We need to further flesh this out so we capture all the different pieces.

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85-2-231(3), in which the controversy arises may appoint and supervise a water commissioner as provided for in Title 85, chapter 5.

Commented [Krista Ev75]: Consider removing -- 231(3) is all TPD.

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(2) Upon receiving a petition for a water commissioner under Title 85, chapter 5, that:

(a) seeks the appointment of a water commissioner that would act wholly within a single judicial district, and

(b) wherein the petition requests to have the district court appoint and supervise a water commissioner;

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Commented [Mike Robe76]: This is problematic. Petitions are submitted by stream not basin. There could be a scenario whereby some streams in a District Court's jurisdiction report to the water divisions court while others to the District Court thus creating confusion and inconsistency amongst water users, water commissioners, and potentially clerks of court. One solution if the issue presents itself, is to transfer all petitions in a District Courts jurisdiction, or none. Worth discussing as a group.

Commented [Teton Riv77]: I do not find this issue to be problematic except where separate groups of water users hiring water commissioners differ on their obligations to cooperate, honor calls, etc as between each other. Often such conflicts never arise, but when they do, they often focus on specific issues or questions that could be consolidated/certified into the division water court for specific answers and instructions on how to proceed.

the water judge having jurisdiction over the water division in which the judicial district is situated may transfer the petition to the applicable district court. Upon such transfer, a district court judge will act as an alternate water judge for the purpose of appointing and supervising a water commissioner as provided for in Title 85, chapter 5."

Commented [Buswell, 78]: Peter- can you develop the criteria that this applies.

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Commented [Krista Ev79]: Delete. Covered under 202(2)(a)

Commented [Brown, Ab80]: Consider deleting. While the district court judge is sitting as a WJ and may be an alternative/substituted from regularly division WJ....I don't think they are sitting as alternate. We don't refer to substituted judges as "alternates" when called in to other cases. They are just the presiding judge.

{Internal References to 3-7-211: None}

Commented [Andrew Go81]: 🙌

**Section** Section 3-7-212 , MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-212. **Enforcement of decrees.** The water judge having jurisdiction over the applicable water divisions court may

Commented [Pakenham 82]: Bloomquist: What is an "alternate" water judge? Seems if they are authorized to act, they are acting as a water judge of the water division court or they are not.

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Commented [Krista Ev83]: Should this be shall?

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enforce the provisions of a final decree within that water division. In the absence of any final decree having been issued, the water judge having jurisdiction over the water division may enforce the provisions of a temporary preliminary decree, preliminary decree, or supplemental preliminary decree entered under 85-2-231, as modified by a water judge after objections and hearings."

{Internal References to 3-7-212: None}-}

**Section** Section 3-7-221, MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-221. ((Temporary)) Appointment of chief water judge and associate water judge -- terms of office.** (1) The chief justice of the Montana supreme court shall appoint a chief water judge as provided in Title 3, chapter 1, part 9. The chief justice of the Montana supreme court may appoint an associate water judge.

(2) To be eligible for the office of chief water judge or associate water judge, a person shall have the qualifications for district court or supreme court judges found in Article VII, section 9, of the Montana constitution.

(3) The term of office of the chief water judge and the associate water judge is 4 years, subject to continuation of the water divisions by the legislature.

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**Commented [Brown, Ab84]:** CWJ or AWJ here, correct? Otherwise we don't need the temporary provisions above.

**Commented [Krista Ev85]:** I need to understand this subsection better. Not sure how it is applied on the ground.

**Commented [Teton Riv86]:** All current enforcement operates under this provision as no final decrees have been issued anywhere pertinent. For the Gallatin, it means enforce the water rights as set out in the 1985 TPD, modified by water court order etc, until new water court orders issued out the recent PD supercede and further modify the water rights. From the water commissioner standpoint, this is a primary reason why annual updates to the red books are needed. Current ownership being the other. Eldorado v Hoge, I believe, is the Teton River case that solidified this proposition, leading to Eldorado's annual volume cap being enforced by the Perry v Beattie commissioner a couple years before we started the Teton River Distribution Project.

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**Commented [Brown, Ab87]:** See JEB comments. See earlier comments above. How can this be more clear.

Would be it that disruptive to change these folks title to Chief Adjudication Water Judge and Associate Adjudication Water Judge?

**Commented [Pakenham 88]:** Bloomquist: delete, no decision

**Commented [Abigail B89]:** I will have some language for this section as well, it goes with the other section above. Essentially I see the questions as:

1. How does one become a water judge? (i.e. appointed vs elected vs appointed w retention el (... [13])

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**Commented [Marlana R90]:** JEB: Use "Temporary" provision only. Remove "Effective" section.

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**Commented [Brown, Ab91]:** This qualification should be true for all water judges. Needs to go above too.

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**Commented [Pakenham 92]:** Bloomquist: delete, no decision

Terminates - XXX.

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3-7-221. (Effective XXX) Appointment of chief water judge

-- terms of office. (1) The chief justice of the Montana supreme court shall appoint one of the acting water judges to be chief water judge, as provided in Title 3, chapter 1, part 9.

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Commented [Brown, Ab93]: Not sure it works to have "one or more" be the chief...needs clarification here.

(3) The term of office of the chief water judge is 4 years, subject to continuation of the water divisions by the legislature."

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{Internal References to 3-7-221:  
3-1-1001 3-1-1011 19-5-301 85-2-705}

**Section** Section 3-7-222, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-222. ((Temporary)) Salary -- office space. (1) The water judges, chief water judge and the associate water judge must receive the same salary and expense allowance as provided for district judges in 3-5-211.

Commented [Marlana R94]: JEB: Use "Temporary" provision only. Remove "Effective" section.

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(2) The office of the chief water judge and the associate water judge must be at the location designated by the chief justice of the Montana supreme court. The Montana supreme court shall provide in its budget for the salary, expenses, and office and staff requirements of the chief water judge



and the associate water judge. Money may be appropriated by the legislature from the general fund for these purposes.

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Commented [Brown, Ab95]: Highlight for discussion and/or that we don't have recommendation but that group or policy makers should figure it out.

Terminates - XXX.

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3-7-222. (Effective XXX) Salary -- officeoffice space.

Commented [Krista Ev96]: Like 3-7-204 -- will depend on how the court functions -- DC judge picked from peers vs appointed/elected.

(1) The water judges must receive the same salary and expense allowance as provided for district judges in 3-5-211.

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Commented [Krista Le97]: Between this and 3-7-204 it might be easiest to just create a new section that is the funding mechanism. Not sure but something to think about.

(2) The office of water court and the water court administrator must be at the location designated by the chief justice of the Montana supreme court.

(3) The supreme court shall pay the salary, expenses, and office and staff requirements of the water judges and water court administrator. "Salaries and expenses" as used in this section include but are not limited to the salaries and expenses of personnel, the cost of office equipment and office space, and other necessary expenses that may be incurred in the administration of this chapter"

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(4) The Montana supreme court shall provide in its budget for the salary, expenses, and office and staff requirements of the water court. Money may be appropriated by the legislature from the general fund for these purposes.

Commented [Pakenham 98]: Bloomquist: not sure we made any recommendations on funding or sources of funding.

{Internal References to 3-7-222:  
19-5-101}

Deleted:

**Section** Section 3-7-223, MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-223. (Temporary) Duties of chief water judge.** The  
chief water judge shall:

Commented [Marlana R99]: JEB: Use "Temporary"  
section. Remove "Effective" section.

Deleted:

(1) administer the adjudication of existing water rights  
by:

(a) coordinating with the department of natural resources  
and conservation in compiling information submitted on  
water claim forms under Title 85, chapter 2, part 2, to  
ensure that the information is expeditiously and properly  
compiled and transferred to the water judge in each water  
division; and

(b

b) ensuring that any contested or conflicting claims are  
tried and adjudicated as expeditiously as possible;

Deleted: (b) ensuring that the water judge  
in each water division moves without  
unreasonable delay to enter the required  
preliminary decree; and

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Commented [Krista Ev100]: Delete and replace with  
"preside over water disputes and controversies as  
provided in 3-7-101.

(2) conduct hearings in cases certified to the water  
court under 85-2-309;

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(3) conduct proceedings for petitions for judicial review  
filed with the water court under 2-4-702;

(4) assign water court personnel to divisions and duties  
as needed; and

(5) assign the associate water judge to divisions and  
cases as needed. .

Deleted: ; and

(Terminates XXX)

XXX(7) serve as water judge in any water division."

3-7-223. (Effective XXX) Duties of chief water judge. The duties of the chief water judge shall be to provide for the efficient management of the water divisions court business in cooperation with the other water judges and the water court administrator.

"{Internal References to 3-7-223:  
3-7-225}

Section Section 3-7-224, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-224. (Temporary) Jurisdiction of chief water judge and associate water judge. (1) The chief water judge and the associate water judge may, at the discretion of the chief justice of the Montana supreme court, also serve as water judge for one of the water divisions, and if so appointed pursuant to 3-7-201.

(2) The chief water judge and the associate water judge have jurisdiction over cases certified to water court under 85-2-309, all matters relating to the determination of existing water rights within the boundaries of the state of Montana.

(3) With regard to the consideration of a matter within the chief water judge's jurisdiction, the chief water judge and the associate water judge have the same powers as a

Deleted: (6) request and secure the transfer of water judges between divisions as needed.

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Commented [Krista Ev101]: water division court

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Deleted: (1) administer the adjudication of existing water rights by:

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Deleted: (a) coordinating with the department of natural resources and conservation in compiling information submitted on water claim forms under Title 85, chapter 2, part 2, to assu ... [15]

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Deleted: (b) assuring that the water i ... [16]

Deleted: ¶

Deleted: (c) assuring that any contest ... [17]

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Deleted: (2) conduct hearings in cases ... [18]

Deleted: ¶

Deleted: (3) assign court personnel to ... [19]

Deleted: ¶

Deleted: (4) assign the associate wate ... [20]

Deleted: ¶

Deleted: (5) request and secure the ... [21]

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Commented [Pakenham 102]: Bloomquist: delete ... [22]

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Commented [Marlana R103]: JEB: Use existing ... [23]

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Commented [Krista Ev104]: water division courts

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district court judge. The chief water judge and the associate water judge may issue orders, on the motion of an interested party or on the judge's own motion, that may reasonably be required to allow the judge to fulfill the judge's responsibilities, including but not limited to requiring the joinder of persons not parties to the administrative hearing being conducted by the department pursuant to 85-2-309 or 85-2-402 as considered necessary to resolve any factual or legal issue certified pursuant to 85-2-309(2). (Terminates [XXX](#))

**Section** Section 3-7-225, MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-225. (Temporary) Duties of associate water judge.**

The duties of the associate water judge are the same as those assigned to the chief water judge pursuant to 3-7-223(1) through (3). (Terminates [XXX](#))

**Section** Section 3-7-301, MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-301. Appointment of water masters -- removal. (1)**

The chief water judge or the water judge in each water division may appoint one or more water masters.

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Deleted: 3-7-224. (Effective October 1, 2025) **Jurisdiction of chief water judge and associate water judge.** (1) The chief water judge and the associate water judge may, at the discretion of the chief justice of the Montana supreme court, also serve as water judge for one of the water divisions.

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Deleted: (2) The chief water judge and the associate water judge have jurisdiction over cases certified to the district court under 85-2-309 and all matters relating to the determination of existing water rights within the boundaries of the state of Montana.

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Deleted: (3) With regard to the consideration of a matter within the chief water judge's jurisdiction, the chief water judge and the associate water judge have the same powers as a district court judge. The chief water judge... [25]

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Deleted: 85-20-601 85-20-901 ... [26]

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Deleted: 85-20-1901}

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Commented [Pakenham 105]: Bloomquist: delete ... [27]

Commented [Marlana R106]: JEB: Use existing ... [28]

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Deleted: 3-7-225. (Effective October 1, 2025) ... [30]

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Deleted: {Internal References to 3-7-224: ... [31]

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Commented [Brown, Ab107]: The section needs ... [32]

Commented [Brown, Ab108]: Alternative language ... [33]

Commented [Krista Ev109]: Make all of this "water" ... [34]

(3) In appointing a water master, the water judge shall consider a potential master's experience with water law, water use, and water rights.

Deleted: (2) A water master may be appointed after July 1, 1980, and must be appointed on or before July 1, 1982.

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(4) A water master shall serve at the pleasure of the water judge and may be removed by the water judge.

Deleted: chief water judge

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(5) A water master may serve in any water division and may be moved among the water divisions at the discretion of the chief water judge. " " "

{Internal References to 3-7-301: None}

Commented [Brown, Ab110]: Which CWJ? Before of after the temporary statutes above? Or should this be removed so that WM work in a specific division?

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**Section** Section 3-7-311 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-311. Duties of water masters.** (1) The water master has the general powers given to a master by Rule 53(c), M.R.Civ.P.

(2) Within a reasonable time after June 30, 1983, the water master shall issue a report to the water judge meeting the requirements for the preliminary decree as specified in 85-2-231.

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(3) After a water judge issues a preliminary decree, the water master shall assist the water judge in the performance of the water division's further duties as ordered by the water judge. " " "

Commented [Brown, Ab111]: Are these necessary in light of sub 1 re general duties?

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Deleted: (4) A water master may be appointed by a district court to serve as a special master to a district court for actions brought pursuant to 85-2-114(1) or (3) or 85-5-301 if the appointment is approved by the chief water judge.

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{Internal References to 3-7-311: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-401 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-401. Definitions.** For the purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Fiduciary" includes such relationships as executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian.

(2) "Financial interest" means ownership of a legal or equitable interest, however small, or a relationship as director, advisor, or other active participant in the affairs of a party, except that:

(a) ownership in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securities is not a financial interest in such securities unless the judge or water master participates in the management of the fund;

(b) an office in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization is not a financial interest in securities held by the organization;

(c) the proprietary interest of a policyholder in a mutual insurance company or a depositor in a mutual savings association or a similar proprietary interest is a financial interest in the organization only if the outcome of the proceeding could substantially affect the value of the interest; and

(d) ownership of government securities is a financial interest in the issuer only if the outcome of the

proceeding could substantially affect the value of the securities.

(3) "Proceeding" includes any prehearing, hearing, appellate review in any matter conducted by the water master or water judge, or any or other stages of adjudication conducted by the water master or water judge.

(4) "Water judge" refers to a judge presiding over any matter in a water division under 3-7-101, or a chief water judge, or associate water judge. ".|."

{Internal References to 3-7-401: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-402 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-402. Disqualification of water judge or master. (1)**

A water judge may withdraw or may disqualify the water master in any proceeding or pertinent portion of a proceeding in which the judge's or the water master's impartiality might reasonably be questioned.

(2) A water judge may also withdraw or may disqualify the water master in the following circumstances:

(a) if the judge or the water master has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party of personal knowledge or disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;

(b) if in private practice the judge or the water master served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy or a lawyer

Commented [Marlana R112]: JEB - modify (3) to state: (3) "Proceeding" includes any matter conducted by the water master or a water judge."

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Commented [Krista Le113]: Do we want this more broad with the expanded jurisdiction we are contemplating? This is limited to adjudication.

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Commented [Brown, Ab114]: This definition of "water judge" should come at the beginning of the title as I don't think it should apply only to Part 4.

Placing this definition at the beginning of the Title would also clear up some of the confusing language above about water judge vs. CWJ

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Commented [Krista Ev115]: This whole section is confusing and we need to discuss. Specific points below

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with whom the judge or the water master previously practiced law served during the association as a lawyer concerning the matter or the judge or the lawyer has been a material witness concerning it;

(c) if the judge or the water master has served in governmental employment and in that capacity participated as counsel, adviser, or material witness concerning the proceeding or expressed an opinion concerning the merits of the particular case in controversy;

(d) if the judge or the water master knows that the judge or the water master, individually or as a fiduciary, or the judge's or the water master's spouse or minor child residing in the judge's or the water master's household has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding or any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding; or

(e) if the judge or the water master or the judge's or the water master's spouse or a person within the third degree of relationship to any of them (as calculated according to 72-11-101 through 72-11-104) or the spouse of such a person:

(i) is a party to the proceeding or an officer, director, or trustee of a party;



(ii) is known by the judge or water master to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding;

(iii) is to the judge's or water master's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

(3) A water judge should be informed about the judge's and the water master's personal and fiduciary financial interests and make a reasonable effort to be informed about the personal financial interests of the judge's and the water master's spouse and minor children residing in the judge's or the water master's respective household."

{Internal References to 3-7-402: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-403 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-403. Waiver of disqualification.** A water judge may accept from the parties to the proceeding a waiver of any ground for disqualification if it is preceded by a full disclosure on the record of the basis for disqualification."

{Internal References to 3-7-403: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-404 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"3-7-404. Procedure exclusive.** The procedure for disqualification of a water judge or water master specified

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Commented [Krista Ev116]: A water judge should be informed about the judge's fiduciary financial interests. . . isn't the water judge the judge?

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Commented [Krista Ev117]: So we better have it right when we are done if it's exclusive.

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in this section is exclusive unless otherwise specifically altered by the Montana supreme court."

{Internal References to 3-7-404: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-501 , MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-501. ~~(Temporary)~~ Jurisdiction. (1) The jurisdiction of each judicial district concerning the determination and interpretation of cases brought to the water divisions court under 3-7-101 is exercised exclusively by it through the water division or water divisions that contain the judicial district wholly or partly.

(2) A water judge may not preside over matters concerning the determination and interpretation of cases brought to the water divisions court under 3-7-101 beyond the boundaries specified in 3-7-102 for the judge's division except as provided in 3-7-201.

(3) The water judge for each water division shall exercise jurisdiction over all matters concerning cases brought to the court under 3-7-101 within the judge's water division as specified in 3-7-102 that are considered filed in or transferred to a judicial district wholly or partly within the division.

(4) The determination and interpretation of existing water rights includes, without limitation, the adjudication

Commented [Krista Ev118]: With 3-7-101 do we need this section or does it create a conflict? This section talks about the judicial districts? Might depend on if the division judges are sitting DC judges.

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of total or partial abandonment of existing water rights occurring at any time before the entry of the final decree.

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**"3-7-501. (EffectiveEffective - XXX) Jurisdiction. (1)**

Commented [Marlana R119]: JEB: Use existing statute as written. Remove "effective" section.

Deleted:

The jurisdiction of each judicial district concerning the determination and interpretation of cases brought to the water divisions court under 3-7-101 is exercised exclusively by it through the water division or water divisions that contain the judicial district wholly or partly.

Commented [Pakenham 120]: Bloomquist: Section 21 is unclear and potentially problematic as is the existing language. We should make jurisdiction very clear, especially over the adjudication of existing rights. That should not be limited to the water division but should extend to all existing rights in all basins.

Commented [Andrew Go121]: Agree with John here.

(2) A water judge may not preside over matters concerning the determination and interpretation of cases brought to the water divisions court under 3-7-101 beyond the boundaries specified in 3-7-102 for the judge's division except as provided in 3-7-201.

(3) The water judge for each water division shall exercise jurisdiction over all matters concerning cases brought to the court under 3-7-101 within the judge's water division as specified in 3-7-102 that are considered filed in or transferred to a judicial district wholly or partly within the division."

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{Internal References to 3-7-501: None}

**Section** Section 3-7-502 , MCA, is amended to read:

"3-7-502. **Jurisdictional disputes.** Whenever a question arises concerning which water judge shall preside over a case that could be heard in more than one water divisions, the question shall be settled by the water judges involved."

{Internal References to 3-7-502: None}

**Section** Section 85-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"85-2-112. **Department duties.** The department shall:

(1) enforce and administer this chapter and rules adopted under 85-2-113, subject to the powers and duties of the supreme court under 3-7-204;

(2) prescribe procedures, forms, and requirements for applications, permits, certificates, claims of existing rights, and proceedings under this chapter and prescribe the information to be contained in any application, claim of existing right, or other document to be filed with the department under this chapter not inconsistent with the requirements of this chapter;

(3) establish and keep in its Helena office a centralized record system of all existing rights and a public record of permits, certificates, claims of existing rights, applications, and other documents filed in its office under this chapter;

**Deleted:** adjudication of a matter concerning

**Deleted:** certified to the court under 85-2-309 or the determination and interpretation of existing water rights

**Commented [Abigail B122]:** General Comment for remainder of this draft:

While I think that several of the statutes below could use additional substantive revisions (particularly the water commissioner statutes), those additional substantive revisions should be considered in a later stakeholder meeting/legislative session. For now, given our short timeframe, Title 85 revisions should be limited to replacing reference to "district court(s)" with "water judges/water division court" and any other minor language modifications that might have to be made in terms of where to file a petition or action -- making clear those filings are in the Officer of Water Court Administration created in New Section 1 and not in local district court.

If our goal is to have draft legislation by a Sept. meeting, we simply do not have bandwidth to make additional substantive changes to Title 85 beyond this jurisdiction question.

**Commented [Ronda Wig123]:** I think I agree with Abby on this. If our goal is to create a permanent water court, simple changes to accomplish this would be easier to pass the legislature. Possibly bring the other changes in a separate piece of legislation?

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**Commented [Krista Le124]:** Might need to make a transition "temporary" for this section as well since 112 discusses filing claims of existing rights.

**Deleted: duties.**

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**Commented [Krista Ev125]:** Do we want to add case files as part of getting the database up to speed and everything in one place? Assuming the centralized record system = Database.

**Deleted:**

(4) cooperate with, assist, advise, and coordinate plans and activities with the federal, state, and local agencies in matters relating to this chapter;

(5) upon request by any person, cooperate with, assist, and advise that person in matters pertaining to measuring water or filing claims of existing rights with the water divisions court under this chapter;

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(6) adopt rules necessary to reject, modify, or condition permit applications in highly appropriated basins or subbasins as provided in 85-2-319."

{Internal References to 85-2-112:  
15-7-308}

**Section** Section 85-2-114, MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-114. Judicial enforcement.** (1) If the department ascertains, by a means reasonably considered sufficient by it, that a person is wasting water, using water unlawfully, preventing water from moving to another person having a prior right to use the water, or violating a provision of this chapter, it may petition the water divisions court supervising the distribution of water among appropriators from the source to:

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Commented [Krista Ev126]: What if there isn't a commissioner on? What if they aren't actively supervising the distribution of water?

(a) regulate the controlling works of an appropriation as may be necessary to prevent the wasting or unlawful use of

water or to secure water to a person having a prior right to its use;

(b) order the person wasting, unlawfully using, or interfering with another's rightful use of the water to cease and desist from doing so and to take steps that may be necessary to remedy the waste, unlawful use, or interference; or

(c) issue a temporary, preliminary, or permanent injunction to prevent a violation of this chapter. Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 27, chapter 19, part 3, a temporary restraining order must be granted if it clearly appears from the specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified complaint that a provision of this chapter is being violated.

(2) Upon the issuance of an order or injunction, the department may attach to the controlling works a written notice, properly dated and signed, setting forth the fact that the controlling works have been properly regulated by it. The notice constitutes legal notice to all persons interested in the appropriation or distribution of the water.

(3) The department may also direct its own attorney or request the attorney general or county attorney to bring

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Commented [Krista Ev127]: Is this notice "after the fact" and is it adequate?

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suit to enjoin the waste, unlawful use, interference, or violation.

(4) The county attorney or the attorney general may bring suit to enjoin the waste, unlawful use, interference, or violation or bring an action under 85-2-122(1) without being requested to do so by the department.

(5) A county attorney who takes action pursuant to subsection (3) or (4) may request assistance from the attorney general.

(6) When enforcing the provisions of this section, the department, the county attorney, and the attorney general shall give priority to protecting the water rights of a prior appropriator under an existing water right, a certificate, a permit, or a state water reservation.

(7) After considering the provisions of subsection (6), the department may attempt to obtain voluntary compliance through warning, conference, or any other appropriate means before petitioning the water divisions court under subsection (1). An attempt to obtain voluntary compliance under this subsection must extend over a period of at least 7 days and may not exceed 30 working days.

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(8) Pursuant to 85-20-1902, the provisions of this section do not apply within the exterior boundaries of the Flathead Indian reservation.

(9) The provisions of this section do not limit a water right owner from seeking relief, including injunctive relief, in the water divisions court under Title 27, chapter 19, or this chapter."

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{Internal References to 85-2-114:  
3-7-311 44-4-1101 44-4-1102 85-2-122  
85-2-381 85-2-427}

**Section** Section 85-2-122 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-122. Penalties.** (1) Except as provided in 85-2-410(6), a person who violates or refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of 85-2-114, any order of the department, or any rule of the department is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 per violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

Commented [Krista Ev128]: Is this administrative rules?

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(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), fines collected by the department or the water divisions court under subsection (1) must be deposited in the account established in 85-2-318 for use by the department in the enforcement of 85-2-114.

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(3) If a fine is collected by an independent action brought by:

(a) the county attorney, the fine must be deposited in the general fund of the county; or

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(b) the county attorney with assistance from the attorney general or by the attorney general, the fine must be deposited in the water right enforcement account created in 44-4-1101 and must be used to enforce the provisions of 85-2-114."

{Internal References to 85-2-122:  
44-4-1101 85-2-114 85-2-123 85-2-381  
85-2-427 85-20-1001}

**Section** Section 85-2-123 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-123. Deposit of fees and penalties.** Except as provided in 85-2-122 and 85-2-124, all fees and penalties collected under this chapter must be deposited in the water right appropriation account established in 85-2-318. Except for fines collected by the water divisions court under 85-2-122, all penalties or fines imposed by any court other than a justice's court for a violation of this chapter, must be deposited in the general fund of the county where the court presides and must be disposed of in the same manner as any other penalty or fine."

{Internal References to 85-2-123: None}

**Section** Section 85-2-125 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-125. Recovery of costs and attorney fees by prevailing party.** (1) If a final decision of the department on an application for a permit or a change in appropriation

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Commented [Krista Ev129]: What other court is there? With 3-7-101 everything should be going to the water divisions court. What ruling would a justice court make?

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right is appealed to a district court or the water divisions court, said court may award the prevailing party reasonable costs and attorney fees.

(2) The party obtaining injunctive relief in an action to enforce a water right must be awarded reasonable costs and attorney fees. For the purposes of this section, "enforce a water right" means an action by a party with a water right to enjoin the use of water by a person that does not have a water right."

{Internal References to 85-2-125: None}

**Section** Section 85-2-309 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-309. Hearings on objections -- jurisdiction.** (1) If the department determines that an objection to an application for a permit under 85-2-311 or change in appropriation right under 85-2-402 states a valid objection, it shall hold a contested case hearing, pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, on the objection within 90 days from the date set by the department for the filing of objections after serving notice of the hearing by first-class mail upon the applicant and the objector, unless the department certifies an issue to the water divisions court for determination by a water judge under subsection (2). The department may consolidate hearings if more than one

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Commented [Krista Ev130]: 3-7-101 says it all goes to the WDC. I think we could remove reference to district court.

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objection is filed to an application. The department may extend the 90-day deadline for good cause shown or upon request of the applicant and all objectors. The department shall file in its records proof of the service by affidavit of the department.

(2) (a) At any time prior to commencement or before the conclusion of a hearing as provided in subsection (1), the department may in its discretion certify to the water divisions, court all factual and legal issues involving the adjudication or determination of the water rights at issue in the hearing, including but not limited to issues of abandonment, quantification, or relative priority dates. Certified controversies must be given priority by a water judge over all other adjudication matters.

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(b) If the department fails to certify an issue as provided in this section after a timely request by a party to the hearing, the department shall include its denial to certify as part of the record of the hearing.

(c) Upon determination of the issues certified to it by the department, the court shall remand the matter to the department for further processing of the application under this chapter.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in the case of a matter considered at a hearing under this section pursuant to 85-2-316 or 85-2-322."

{Internal References to 85-2-309:

3-7-101 3-7-223 3-7-224 3-7-501  
3-7-502 85-2-102 \* 85-2-314 \* 85-2-316 \*  
85-2-322 85-2-402 85-2-436 \* 85-20-1901 \*}

**Section** Section 85-2-404, MCA, is amended to read:

"85-2-404. **Abandonment of water right.** (1) If an appropriator ceases to use all or a part of:

:

(a)

(a) water right with the intention of wholly or partially abandoning the right, or

(b) if the appropriator ceases using an appropriation right according to its terms and conditions with the intention of not complying with those terms and conditions;

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then the appropriation right is, to that extent, considered abandoned and must immediately expire.

(2) If an appropriator ceases to use all or part of an water right, or ceases using an appropriation right according to its terms and conditions, for a period of 10 successive years and there was water available for use,

Commented [Marlana R131]: JEB: Under 85-2-102 "water right" and "appropriation right" are defined the same.

Commented [Krista Le132]: These have the same defined meaning so I say we either leave appropriation in or we go through and make sure that all of them are removed. At least in this section.

Commented [Brown, Ab133]: I don't understand why "appropriation" is stricken sometimes and not others. Needs discussion.

Seems like it should be stricken throughout.

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there is a prima facie presumption that the appropriator has abandoned the right for the part not used.

(3) If an appropriator ceases to use all or part of an water right in compliance with a candidate conservation agreement initiated pursuant to 50 CFR 17.32 or because the land to which the water is applied to a beneficial use is contracted under a state or federal conservation set-aside program:

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(a) the set-aside and resulting reduction in use of the water right does not represent an intent by the appropriator to wholly or partially abandon the appropriation right or to not comply with the terms and conditions attached to the right; and

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(b) the period of nonuse that occurs for part or all of the water right as a result of the contract may not create or may not be added to any previous period of nonuse to create a prima facie presumption of abandonment.

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(4) The lease of an existing right pursuant to 85-2-436 or a temporary change in appropriation right pursuant to 85-2-407 or 85-2-408 does not constitute an abandonment or serve as evidence that could be used to establish an abandonment of any part of the right.

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to existing rights until they have been finally determined in accordance with part 2 of this chapter."

{Internal References to 85-2-404:  
85-2-402 85-2-405}

**Section** Section 85-2-405, MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-405. Procedure for declaring water rights abandoned.** (1) When the department has reason to believe that an appropriator may have abandoned a water right under 85-2-404, or when another appropriator in the opinion of the department files a valid claim that the appropriator has been or will be injured by the resumption of use of a water right alleged to have been abandoned under 85-2-404, the department shall petition the water divisions court to hold a hearing to determine whether the water right has been abandoned.

(2) An affected water user may petition the water divisions court to hold a hearing to determine whether a water right has been abandoned under 85-2-404.

(3) Proceedings under this section must be conducted in accordance with the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, and appeal must be taken in accordance with the Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Commented [Brown, Ab134]: Delete or no? See 404 above.

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Commented [Krista Ev135]: Should we leave this in so that it is clear that the division that issued the decree is the division that hears the abandonment case?

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Commented [Thomas Jo136]: Is this defined?

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(4) At the hearing, the initial burden of proof is on the petitioner, which shall establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the water right or appropriation has been abandoned under 85-2-404.

(5) The determination of the court must be appended to the final decree. The department shall keep a copy of the determination in its office in Helena."

{Internal References to 85-2-405: None}

**Section** Section 85-2-406 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-2-406. Water divisions court supervision of water distribution.** (1) The water divisions divisions court shall supervise the distribution of water among all appropriators by and through a water judge presiding over the applicable water division. This supervisory authority includes the supervision of all water commissioners appointed prior or subsequent to July 1, 1973. The supervision must be governed by the principle that first in time is first in right.

(2) (a) The presiding water judge may order the distribution of water pursuant to a district court decree entered prior to July 1, 1973, until an enforceable decree is entered under part 2 of this chapter or the matter has

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Commented [Brown, Ab137]: I don't understand the distinction being made between "water right" and "appropriation" throughout these sections.

Commented [Andrew Go138]: Agree. Just use one clearly defined term.

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Commented [Brown, Ab139]: I don't think it should be "appended" to the final decree. I think it should be filed with the water court administrator and the DNRC should update its centralized records/any tabulations.

Commented [Krista Ev140]: Agreed

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Commented [Brown, Ab142]: Should this be plural?  
Or should it be "The water division court having jurisdiction (cite to applicable statutes) shall supervise ...."

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been adjudicated under the procedure set forth in subsection (2) (b).

(b) When a water distribution controversy arises upon a source of water in which not all existing rights have been conclusively determined according to part 2 of this chapter, any party to the controversy may petition the

water judge presiding over the applicable water division to certify the matter to the chief water judge. If a

certification request is made, the water judge shall certify to the chief water judge the determination of the existing rights that are involved in the controversy

according to part 2 of this chapter. The water divisions court from which relief is sought shall retain exclusive jurisdiction to grant injunctive or other relief that is necessary and appropriate pending adjudication of the existing water rights certified to the chief water judge.

Certified controversies must be given priority over all other adjudication matters. After determination of the matters certified, the chief water judge shall return the decision to the water divisions court with a tabulation or list of the existing rights and their relative priorities.

(3) A controversy between appropriators from a source that has been the subject of a final decree under part 2 of this chapter must be settled by the water judge presiding

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Commented [Brown, Ab143]: This certification gets confusing if the water judge presiding over the applicable water division is the same person as the chief water judge.

Also, should this (b) sunset or be its own part to make clear that this situation of not all existing rights being conclusively determined is temporary. After there are all final decrees, no need for (b).

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over the applicable water division. The order of the water divisions court settling the controversy may not alter the existing rights and priorities established in the final decree except to the extent the court alters rights based upon abandonment, waste, or illegal enlargement or change of right. In cases involving permits issued by the department, the court may not amend the respective rights established in the permits or alter any terms of the permits unless the permits are inconsistent or interfere with rights and priorities established in the final decree.

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The order settling the controversy must be appended to the final decree, and a copy must be filed with the department. The department must be served with process in any proceeding under this subsection, and the department may, in its discretion, intervene in the proceeding.

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Commented [Brown, Ab144]: Same comment as above. The Order should not be "appended" to the final decree. It should be filed with the WC administrator in that proceeding.

Again, no copy filed with DNRC. DNRC just updates its records and tabulations, if any.

Commented [Krista Ev145]: Agreed

(4) A temporary preliminary decree or preliminary decree or a portion of a temporary preliminary decree or preliminary decree as modified after objections and hearings is enforceable and administrable according to its terms. If an action to enforce a temporary preliminary decree or preliminary decree is commenced, the chief water judge shall upon referral from the water judge of the applicable water division establish, in a form determined to be appropriate by the chief water judge, one or more

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tabulations or lists of all existing rights and their relative priorities.

(5) A person whose existing rights and priorities are determined in a temporary preliminary decree or preliminary decree or a person exercising a suspension under 85-2-217 and part 7 of this chapter may appeal a determination made pursuant to subsection (2)."

{Internal References to 85-2-406:  
3-1-804 85-2-344 85-20-1001}

**Section** Section 85-5-101 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-101. Appointment of water commissioners. (1)**

Whenever the rights of persons to use the waters of any stream, ditch or extension of ditch, watercourse, spring, lake, reservoir, or other source of supply have been determined by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, including temporary preliminary, preliminary, and final decrees issued by a water judge, it is the duty of the water judge of the applicable water division having jurisdiction, upon the application of the owners of at least 15% of the water rights affected by the decree or at least 15% of the flow rate of the water rights affected by the decree, in the exercise of the water judge's discretion, to appoint one or more commissioners. The commissioners have authority to admeasure and distribute to

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the parties owning water rights in the source affected by the decree the waters to which they are entitled, according to their rights as fixed by the decree and by any certificates, permits, and changes in appropriation right issued under chapter 2 of this title. When petitioners make proper showing that they are not able to obtain the application of the owners of at least 15% of the water rights affected or at least 15% of the flow rate of the water rights affected and they are unable to obtain the water to which they are entitled, the water judge of applicable water division having jurisdiction may appoint a water commissioner.

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(2) When the existing rights of all appropriators from a source or in an area have been determined in a temporary preliminary decree, preliminary decree, or final decree issued under chapter 2 of this title, the water judge of the applicable water division, may, upon application by both the department of natural resources and conservation and one or more holders of valid water rights in the source, appoint a water commissioner. The water commissioner shall distribute to the appropriators, from the source or in the area, the water to which they are entitled.

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(3) The department of natural resources and conservation or any person or corporation operating under contract with

the department or any other owner of stored waters may petition the water judge of the applicable water division to have stored waters distributed by the water commissioners appointed by the water divisions court. The water divisions court may order the court appointed commissioner or commissioners to distribute stored water when and as released to water users entitled to the use of the water.

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(4) At the time of the appointment of a water commissioner or commissioners, the water divisions court shall fix their compensation, require a commissioner or commissioners to purchase a workers' compensation insurance policy and elect coverage on themselves, and require the owners and users of the distributed waters, including permittees, certificate holders, and holders of a change in appropriation right, to pay their proportionate share of fees and compensation, including the cost of workers' compensation insurance purchased by a water commissioner or commissioners. The water judge may include the department in the apportionment of costs if it applied for the appointment of a water commissioner under subsection (2).

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(5) Upon the application of the board or boards of one or more irrigation districts entitled to the use of water stored in a reservoir that is turned into the natural

Commented [Krista Ev146]: Do we need to address Hungry Horse water here and any compact implications?

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channel of any stream and withdrawn or diverted at a point downstream for beneficial use, the water judge of the applicable water division where the most irrigable acres of the irrigation district or districts are situated may appoint a water commissioner to equitably admeasure and distribute stored water to the irrigation district or districts from the channel of the stream into which it has been turned. A commissioner appointed under this subsection has the powers of any commissioner appointed under this chapter, limited only by the purposes of this subsection. A commissioner's compensation is set by the appointing water judge and paid by each district and other users of stored water affected by the admeasurement and distribution of the stored water. In all other matters, the provisions of this chapter apply so long as they are consistent with this subsection.

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(6) A water commissioner appointed by a water divisions court is not an employee of the judicial branch, a local government, or a water user.

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(7) A water commissioner who fails to obtain workers' compensation insurance coverage required by subsection (4) is precluded from receiving benefits under Title 39, chapter 71, as a result of the performance of duties as a water commissioner."

{Internal References to 85-5-101:  
85-2-381 85-5-102 85-20-1001}

**Section** Section 85-5-102 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-102. Appointment of chief commissioner.** When the water judge of the water divisions court appoints two or more commissioners to admeasure and distribute the waters mentioned in 85-5-101, the water judge may appoint one of them as chief commissioner and empower the chief commissioner to exercise direction and control over the other commissioners in the discharge of their duties. The water judge may depose the person appointed as chief commissioner from that position and appoint another as chief commissioner whenever it appears to the water judge that better service may be given to the water users by making the change."

{Internal References to 85-5-102: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-103 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-103. Oath and bond.** Each water commissioner appointed by the court shall subscribe and file with the water court administeradministrator, administeradministrator of the water divisions court an oath of office before commencing the discharge of duties as commissioner and shall file with the water court administrator a bond

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executed by the commissioner, with two or more sureties, in a sum that the water judge may designate, to ensure the faithful discharge of the commissioner's duties."

{Internal References to 85-5-103: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-104 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-104. Term of office.** A water commissioner holds office for the time during the irrigation season of each year that may be designated by the water judge in the order making the appointment. The water judge may fix the date of the commencement of the term and may, in in the judge's discretion or when requested in writing by at least three persons entitled to the use of the waters, change the term for closing of the commissioner's service."

{Internal References to 85-5-104: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-105 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-105. Power and duty to distribute water.** Upon the issuance of an order, the water commissioner or commissioners have authority and it is the commissioner's or commissioners' duty to admeasure and distribute to the users of water, as their interests may appear and be required, the stored and supplemental water stored and as released by the department of natural resources and conservation under provisions of Title 85, chapter 1, to be

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Commented [Krista Ev147]: What is supplemental water? I wasn't able to find a definition.

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diverted into and through a stream, ditch or extension of ditch, watercourse, spring, lake, reservoir, or other source of supply in the same manner and under the same rules as decreed water rights are admeasured and distributed. The water commissioner or commissioners and the owners and users of the stored and supplemental water are bound by and are subject to the provisions of this chapter. However, the admeasurements and distribution of the stored and supplemental water may not interfere with decreed water rights. The purpose of Title 85, chapter 5, parts 1 through 3, is to provide a uniform, equitable, and economical distribution of adjudicated, stored, and supplemental waters."

*{Internal References to 85-5-105: None}*

**Section** Section 85-5-106 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-106. Maintenance and repair of ditches or systems.**

Upon written request of the owners of at least 51% of the water rights in any adjudicated ditch or single water system, the water judge of the applicable water division may empower the commissioner to maintain and keep in reasonable repair such water ditch or water system at the expense of the owners thereof, and for such purposes the commissioner shall have authority to enter and work upon

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any ditch, canal, aqueduct, or other source of conveying the waters affected by the decree and the right-of-way thereof and to visit, inspect, and adjust all headgates or other means of distribution of such waters."

{Internal References to 85-5-106: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-107 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-107. Record of distribution of water.** (1) Each water commissioner shall keep a daily record, unless a different recording schedule is ordered by the water judge, of the amount of water distributed to each water user and shall file a summary of the record with the water court administrator of the water divisions court monthly or seasonally, at the discretion of the water judge during the judge's term of service. The report must show in detail the total amount of water distributed to each water user during the month or the season and the cost of distributing the water, based upon the water commissioner's or commissioners' daily salary, other costs of the water commissioner or commissioners approved by the water judge, and the proportionate amount of water distributed. When two or more water commissioners serve under the same decree or decrees by order of the water judge, they may file a joint summary of their records with the water court administrator

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of the water divisions court, or the chief commissioner, if one has been appointed by the water judge, may file a summary on behalf of all of them.

(2) If the water judge determines that it is necessary to establish a billing cycle prior to a distribution season, as provided in 85-5-204, the report or reports must serve as the basis for the amounts billed."

{Internal References to 85-5-107:  
85-5-201 85-5-204}

**Section** Section 85-5-108 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-108. Authority and arrest power.** For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of Title 85, chapter 5, parts 1 through 3, each commissioner appointed by the court has the authority to enter upon any ditch, canal, aqueduct, or other source for conveying the waters affected by the decree and to visit, inspect, and adjust all headgates or other means of distributing the waters and has the same powers as a sheriff or constable to arrest any person interfering with the distribution made by the commissioner, to be dealt with according to law."

{Internal References to 85-5-108: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-109 , MCA, is amended to read:

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**"85-5-109. Failure to perform duty as contempt of court.**

If a commissioner fails to perform any of the duties imposed upon the commissioner by the order of the water judge of applicable water division, the commissioner is guilty of contempt of court."

{Internal References to 85-5-109: None}

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**Section** Section 85-5-110 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-110. Appointment of water mediators -- duties. (1)**

Except as provided in 85-20-1902, the water judge of the water divisions court may appoint a water mediator to mediate a water controversy in a decreed or nondecreed basin under the following circumstances:

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- (a) upon request of the governor;
- (b) upon petition by at least 15% of the owners of water rights in a decreed or nondecreed basin; or
- (c) in the discretion of the water judge of the applicable water division having jurisdiction.

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- (2) A water mediator appointed under this section may:
  - (a) discuss proposed solutions to a water controversy with affected water right holders;
  - (b) review options related to scheduling and coordinating water use with affected water right holders;

(c) discuss water use and water needs with persons and entities affected by the existing water use;

(d) meet with principal parties to mediate differences over the use of water; and

(e) hold public meetings and conferences to discuss and negotiate potential solutions to controversies over use of water.

(3) If the governor requests or a state agency petitions for a water mediator, the governor or agency shall pay all or a majority of the costs of the water mediator as determined equitable by the water judge of the applicable water division, having jurisdiction.

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(4) The governor may use funds appropriated under 75-1-1101 to pay the costs of a water mediator.

(5) This section does not allow a water mediator to require any valid water right holder to compromise or reduce any of the holder's existing water rights.

(6) If an appropriator voluntarily ceases to use all or part of an appropriation right or voluntarily ceases to use an appropriation right according to its terms and conditions as a result of the efforts of a mediator appointed under this section, the appropriator may not be considered to have abandoned all or any portion of the appropriation right."

{Internal References to 85-5-110: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-111 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-111. Water commissioner and mediator education. (1)**

The department of natural resources and conservation, in cooperation with the Montana supreme court, the water divisions court, the Montana university system, and other appropriate state and federal agencies, shall develop an educational program for water commissioners and mediators that includes:

(a) an annual seminar on commissioner and mediator duties, mediation techniques, and water measuring techniques;

(b) preparation and, as necessary, revision of a water commissioner and mediator manual; and

(c) an outreach program that identifies persons who might serve as water commissioners or mediators.

(2) Unless the water judge of the applicable water division having jurisdiction determines otherwise, a water commissioner appointed pursuant to 85-5-101 shall complete at least one educational program as provided in subsection (1) prior to administering water."

{Internal References to 85-5-111: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-201 , MCA, is amended to read:

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**Commented [Mike Robel48]:** For consideration: The water division court takes a much more active role in water commissioner/mediator education. DNRC would still handle technical issues regarding measurement, distribution, and infrastructure, while the water division court would cover statutory requirements and procedures in a much more definitive manner than the water court presently does. This training would be required by water commissioners, district clerks that oversee water commissioners and district judges that oversee water commissioners per proposed section 3-7-211(2)(b)

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**"85-5-201. Distribution of water and related expenses.**

(1) Each water commissioner appointed by the water judge of the applicable water division for the purpose of distributing water has the authority to determine the appropriate quantity and distribute to the parties interested, under a decree, permit, certificate, or change in appropriation right, the water to which those who are parties to the decree or holders of a permit, certificate, or change in appropriation right, or privy to a permit, certificate, or change in appropriation right, are entitled, according to their priority as established by the decree, permit, certificate, or change in appropriation right.

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(2) The water commissioner may incur necessary expenses in the making of headgates or dams for the distribution of the waters if the parties fail or refuse to do so. Expenses associated with making headgates or dams for the distribution of water must be assessed against and paid by the party or parties for whom the ditch or ditches were repaired or the dams or headgates were made. In the discretion of the court, the costs or expenses may be assessed against the land upon which or for the benefit of which the expense had been incurred.

(3) (a) At the water divisions court's discretion, a water commissioner may bill water users prior to the beginning of a distribution season for the purpose of offsetting costs associated with distributing water and water commissioner duties by submitting the information necessary for the billing to the water court administrator of the water divisions court. A billing issued prior to the beginning of a distribution season:

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(i) must be assessed on a per-user basis;

(ii) must be based on the report provided for in 85-5-107 for the prior year; and

(iii) may not exceed 80% of the amount that was provided to the water divisions court pursuant to 85-5-107 for the prior distribution season on a per-user basis.

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(b) Upon receipt of the information from the water commissioner, the water court administrator of water divisions court shall proceed as provided in 85-5-204."

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{Internal References to 85-5-201: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-202 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-202. Repair expenses.** The water judge may allow as a charge any expenses necessarily incurred by the water commissioner in the discharge of duties in the employment of extra labor for the repair of dams, headgates, ditches,

or flumes when immediate action is necessary to preserve the rights of the parties entitled to the waters of a stream or when the water judge has, in the order appointing the commissioner, required the commissioner to repair ditches and keep in repair necessary headgates, ditches, or flumes. The water commissioner shall report all expenses, and the cost must be taxed against the party or parties for whose benefit the expenses were incurred. In the discretion of the court, the costs or expenses may be assessed against the land upon which or for the benefit of which the expense had been incurred."

*{Internal References to 85-5-202: None}*

**Section** Section 85-5-203 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-203. Telephone expenses.** The water judge may also allow as a charge reasonable expenses incurred by a water commissioner in telephoning to the water judge for instructions in cases of emergency. When there are two or more commissioners acting under the water judge's order, reasonable expenses incurred in communicating with each by telephone or with the water judge of the water divisions, in order to carry on the distribution of the waters harmoniously and in accordance with the decree, shall be deemed a necessary expense. These expenses shall be

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reported by the water commissioner or commissioners at the close of the season and shall be taxed against all the water users affected by the decree or decrees ratably in proportion to the whole amount of water distributed to them during the season."

*{Internal References to 85-5-203: None}*

**Section** Section 85-5-204 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-204. Apportionment of fees and expenses.** (1) Upon the filing of the report by the water commissioner or water commissioners, the water court administrator of the water divisions court shall notify by letter each person mentioned in the report:

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(a) of the amount the water user is made liable for by the report;

(b) that objections to the report and the amount taxed against the water user may be made by any person interested in the report or the amount assessed against the water user within 20 days after the date of the mailing of the notice; and

(c) that, unless objections are filed, an order will be made by the water judge of the water divisions court finally fixing and determining the amount due from each of the water users.

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(2) The affidavit of the water court administrator that the water court administrator has mailed a notice to each person mentioned in the report at the person's last-known post-office address, in the usual manner, must be considered prima facie evidence that the person received the notice provided for in this section.

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(3) At the discretion of the water judge, the water commissioner may issue a bill prior to the beginning of a distribution season for the purpose of offsetting costs associated with distributing water and water commissioner duties by submitting the information necessary for the billing to the water court administrator of the water divisions court. The bill for each water user may not exceed 80% of the amount that was provided to the water divisions court pursuant to 85-5-107 for the prior distribution season.

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(4) If the cost of distributing water during a distribution season is less than the amount that was collected through a bill issued prior to a distribution season, the water commissioner shall refund the money to the water user based on the amount of water that the water user received during the distribution season. The water commissioner shall submit a refund report, along with proof

that any refunds were issued, to the water court  
administrator of water divisions court for filing."

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{Internal References to 85-5-204:  
85-5-107 85-5-201}

**Section** Section 85-5-205 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-205. Objections to expenses -- hearing.** At the expiration of the 20 days' notice, as provided for in the preceding section, if objections to said report have been filed or a motion to retax the same has been made, the water judge shall fix a time for the hearing of such objections or motion to retax, which time of hearing shall be as soon as the water judge can conveniently hear the same. Any person objecting to said report shall be entitled to at least 5 days' notice of the date and time of such hearing. At such hearing the water judge shall hear and determine the motion or objections and shall make an order fixing and determining the amount found due from each of said water users to such commissioner or commissioners. In case no objections are filed within the 20 days, as hereinbefore provided for, such order shall be made as a matter of course, and in either case said order shall be final determination of the matter."

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{Internal References to 85-5-205: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-206 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-206. Effect of order fixing fees.** After the order of the water divisions court fixing the fees and compensation and expenses of the water commissioner is final, the order has the force and effect of a judgment against the person to whom the water was or will be distributed and for whose benefit it was used or will be used. When the expenses of a commissioner or commissioners has been assessed against the land for which the service of the commissioner or commissioners has been rendered, the assessment is a lien against the land. The lien has the same effect as a judgment. The lien may be executed in the same manner as a judgment upon order of the water divisions court. The water commissioner, at the water commissioner's discretion, may withhold further determinations of quantity or distribution of water to any person entitled to the water until the person has paid all fees, compensation, and expenses of the water commissioner or commissioners fixed by the court and apportioned and charged to the person, including bills sent prior to the beginning of a distribution season. The commissioner may withhold the determination of quantity and distribution of water from any land against which there exists any lien that is the

result of lack of payment pursuant to this section until the lien has been fully discharged."

{Internal References to 85-5-206: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-301 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-301. Complaint by dissatisfied user.** (1) A person owning or using any of the waters of the stream or ditch or extension of the ditch who is dissatisfied with the method of distribution of the waters of the stream or ditch by the water commissioner or water commissioners and who claims to be entitled to more water than the person is receiving or to a right prior to that allowed the person by the water commissioner or water commissioners may file a written complaint, duly verified, setting forth the facts of the claim in the applicable water division court.

(2) Upon receipt of the complaint, the water judge shall fix a time for the hearing of the petition and shall direct that notice be given to the parties interested in the hearing as the water judge considers necessary. At the time fixed for the hearing, the water judge shall hear and examine the complainant and other parties who appear to support or resist the claim and examine the water commissioner or water commissioners and witnesses regarding the charges contained in the complaint.

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Commented [Krista Le149]: Consider sending to a different division judge to avoid perceive conflict of interest?

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(3) Upon the determination of the hearing, the water judge shall make findings and issue an order that the water judge considers just and proper. If it appears to the water judge that the water commissioner or water commissioners have not properly distributed the water according to the provisions of the decree, permit, certificate, or change in appropriation right, the water judge shall give the proper instructions for distribution of the water.

(4) The water judge may remove any water commissioner and appoint a new water commissioner if the water judge determines that the interests of the parties in the waters mentioned in the decree, permit, certificate, or change in appropriation right will be best served by appointing a new water commissioner. If it appears to the water judge that the water commissioner has willfully failed to perform the water commissioner's duties, the water commissioner may be proceeded against for contempt of court, as provided in contempt cases. The water judge shall make an order regarding the payment of costs of the hearing that the water judge determines is just and proper."

{Internal References to 85-5-301:  
3-7-311 85-20-1001}

**Section** Section 85-5-302 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-302. Maintenance of headgates and measuring**

**devices.** All persons using water from any stream or ditch are required to have suitable headgates at the point where a ditch taps a stream and shall also, at some suitable place on the ditch and as near the head as practicable, place and maintain a proper measuring box, weir, or other appliance for the measurement of the waters flowing in the ditch. If a person fails to place or maintain a proper measuring appliance on any stream or ditch for which a water commissioner is appointed, it is the duty of the water commissioner not to apportion or distribute any water through the ditch. The commissioner shall notify all parties interested by certified mail or in person 1 week before making the annual repair or cleaning of a stream or ditch or performing necessary labor or expenses to divert water to a ditch. The sending of a certified letter to the last-known post-office address of any interested party is prima facie evidence of the fact that the party was duly notified. Any work in the way of repairing a ditch made necessary by an emergency may be done without notice when injury would result from a delay."

{Internal References to 85-5-302: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-401 , MCA, is amended to read:

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Commented [Andrew Go150]: This hasn't been discussed by the working group, but still...

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**"85-5-401. Determination of water rights between partners, tenants in common, and corporate stockholders.** If a water ditch used for irrigating purposes is owned by a partnership, tenants in common, or corporation and there is any dispute between the respective owners, tenants in common, or stockholders respecting the use and division of the waters flowing in the ditch, any partner, tenant in common, or stockholder may commence an action in the applicable water division court to determine the rights of the respective parties to the use of the waters and may join in the petition a request for the appointment of a water commissioner to apportion and distribute the waters of the ditch according to the rights of the respective owners, tenants in common, or stockholders during the pendency of the action."

{Internal References to 85-5-401:  
85-5-402}

**Section** Section 85-5-402 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-402. Appointment of commissioner prior to final decree.** After the filing of the complaint in an action under 85-5-401, the applicable water division court may, upon 5 days' notice to the other parties to the action, appoint a commissioner to divide and distribute the waters of the ditch to the respective parties, according to their

**Deleted:** any court of competent jurisdiction



respective rights, during the pendency of the action. The water judge may, upon good cause shown, appoint a commissioner without notice, and when a commissioner is appointed without notice, any party to the action may, on 5 days' notice to the plaintiff, move water judge to vacate the appointment or to modify the order as to the distribution of the waters of the ditch. The water judge, on hearing, may affirm, vacate, or modify the order previously made. Each water commissioner appointed shall subscribe to an oath of office before commencing the discharge of duties."

{Internal References to 85-5-402: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-403 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-403. Division of water.** It shall be the duty of the water commissioner to divide the waters of said ditch between the owners, tenants in common, or stockholders in proportion to their respective rights, as set forth in the complaint or in such other manner or proportion as the water judge may direct."

{Internal References to 85-5-403: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-404 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-404. Authority of commissioner.** Such commissioner shall have authority to enter upon said ditch; open, close,

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and set headgates; and do whatever else is necessary to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch to the respective parties according to their respective rights."

*{Internal References to 85-5-404: None}*

**Section** Section 85-5-405 , MCA, is amended to read:

"85-5-405. **Compensation and expenses.** The applicable water divisions court shall fix the compensation of the commissioner and the term of employment and shall make an order apportioning the amount of compensation among the several owners, tenants in common, or stockholders of the ditch, according to their respective rights and interest in the ditch. The amounts apportioned must be taxed as costs in the action against the respective parties."

*{Internal References to 85-5-405: None}*

**Section** Section 85-5-406 , MCA, is amended to read:

"85-5-406. **Interference with actions of commissioner.** A person opening or closing a headgate after being set by the commissioner or who in any manner interferes with the commissioner in the discharge of the commissioner's duties is guilty of contempt of court and may be proceeded against for contempt of court as provided in contempt cases."

*{Internal References to 85-5-406: None}*

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**Section** Section 85-5-407 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-407. Appointment of water commissioner after final decree.** When the rights of the respective parties in an action to the use of the waters flowing in a ditch are adjudicated, the water judge of the applicable water division having jurisdiction of the subject matter, upon the application of the owners of at least 10% of the waters of the ditch, may, in the exercise of the water judge's discretion, appoint a water commissioner to divide, apportion, and distribute the waters of the ditch to the respective parties according to their respective rights as set forth in the decree. When a commissioner is appointed under the provisions of this chapter to apportion and distribute the waters of the stream from which the water flowing in a ditch is taken, the commissioner shall, when directed by the water judge, apportion and distribute the waters of the ditch according to the decree by which the rights of the respective owners were adjudicated."

{Internal References to 85-5-407: None}

**Section** Section 85-5-408 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"85-5-408. Apportionment of costs.** (1) When a commissioner is appointed upon the application of an owner or owners of a ditch, the water judge of the applicable

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Commented [Krista Ev151]: delete and add "as provided in 3-7-101

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water divisions court having jurisdiction may fix the compensation of the commissioner and the term of the commissioner's employment. The court shall make an order apportioning the amount of compensation among the several owner or owners, tenants in common, or stockholders of the ditch according to their respective rights and interest. The order has the effect of a judgment against the person to whom the water was admeasured and for whose benefit it was used. When, in the discretion of the court, an order of apportionment of expense is made against the land for which the water was used, it has the effect of a lien against the land to which the apportionment was made. Execution may issue upon the order as upon a judgment by direction of the water divisions court, upon the application of any person interested in the order.

(2) When a commissioner is appointed under the provisions of this chapter to distribute the waters of the stream from which the waters flowing in a ditch are taken and to apportion and distribute the waters of the ditch according to the rights of the respective owners of the waters, the water judge, in the judge's discretion, may, in addition to the apportionment taxed against the respective owners of the waters of the stream, apportion and tax the amount, if

any, that the owners of the ditch shall pay in addition to the amount taxed under the provisions of this chapter."

{Internal References to 85-5-408: None}

**Section** Section 2-4-702 , MCA, is amended to read:

**"2-4-702. (Temporary) Initiating judicial review of contested cases.** (1) (a) Except as provided in 75-2-213 and 75-20-223, a person who has exhausted all administrative remedies available within the agency and who is aggrieved by a final written decision in a contested case is entitled to judicial review under this chapter. This section does not limit use of or the scope of judicial review available under other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by statute.

(b) A party who proceeds before an agency under the terms of a particular statute may not be precluded from questioning the validity of that statute on judicial review, but the party may not raise any other question not raised before the agency unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that there was good cause for failure to raise the question before the agency.

(2) (a) Except as provided in 75-2-211, 75-2-213, and subsections (2) (c) and (2) (e) of this section, proceedings for review must be instituted by filing a petition in

Commented [Marlana R152]: JEB" Make it permanent that PJRs are filed with the water division courts.

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district court within 30 days after service of the final written decision of the agency or, if a rehearing is requested, within 30 days after the written decision is rendered. Except as otherwise provided by statute, subsection (2)(d), or subsection (2)(e), the petition must be filed in the district court for the county where the petitioner resides or has the petitioner's principal place of business or where the agency maintains its principal office. Copies of the petition must be promptly served upon the agency and all parties of record.

(b) The petition must include a concise statement of the facts upon which jurisdiction and venue are based, a statement of the manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved, and the ground or grounds specified in 2-4-704(2) upon which the petitioner contends to be entitled to relief. The petition must demand the relief to which the petitioner believes the petitioner is entitled, and the demand for relief may be in the alternative.

(c) If a petition for review is filed pursuant to 33-16-1012(2)(c), the workers' compensation court, rather than the district court, has jurisdiction and the provisions of this part apply to the workers' compensation court in the same manner as the provisions of this part apply to the district court.

(d) If a petition for review is filed challenging a licensing or permitting decision made pursuant to Title 75 or Title 82, the petition for review must be filed in the county where the facility is located or proposed to be located or where the action is proposed to occur.

(e) (i) A party who is aggrieved by a final decision on an application for a permit or change in appropriation right filed under Title 85, chapter 2, part 3, may petition the water judgejudgejudgejudge of the applicable water division under 3-7-101 and 3-7-102 for judicial review of the decision. TheThe provisions of this part apply to the water divisions court in the same manner as they apply to a district court. The time for filing a petition is the same as provided in subsection (2) (a).

(ii) If more than one party is aggrieved by a final decision on an application for a permit or change in appropriation right filed under Title 85, chapter 2, part 3, the water judge of the applicable water division, where the water right is located has jurisdiction. If more than one aggrieved party files a petition but no aggrieved party files a petition in the water divisions court where the appropriation right is located, the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County, has jurisdiction.

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Commented [Krista Le153]: I thought we were sending everything water to the water divisions courts?

Commented [Pakenham 154]:

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Commented [Pakenham 155]: Bloomquist: It should be made permanent that PJRs go to the Water Court or the water division courts. Take the district courts out of the equation on a permanent basis.

Commented [Krista Ev156]: This is currently temporary because the ability to go to water court had a termination date on the statute. Once we come up with final then I think this will be a permanent statute.

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Commented [Brown, Ab157]: Can delete if always goes to the applicable water division judge.

(iii) If a petition for judicial review is filed in the district court, the petition for review must be filed in the district court in the county where the appropriation right is located.

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(3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the petition may not stay enforcement of the agency's decision. The agency may grant or the reviewing court may order a stay upon terms that it considers proper, following notice to the affected parties and an opportunity for hearing. A stay may be issued without notice only if the provisions of 27-19-315 through 27-19-317 are met.

Commented [Brown, Ab158]: Delete for same reason as above. Goes to the water divisions court.

Deleted: (3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the petition may not stay enforcement of the agency's decision. The agency may grant or the reviewing court may order a stay upon terms that it considers proper, following notice to the affected parties and an opportunity for hearing. A stay may be issued without notice only if the provisions of 27-19-315 through 27-19-317 are met.

(4) Within 30 days after the service of the petition or within further time allowed by the presiding water judge, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing water divisions court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record may be shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be required by the court to pay the additional costs. The water divisions court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record.

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(Terminates September 30, 2025--sec. 6, Ch. 126, L. 2017.)

Commented [Brown, Ab159]: Delete?

If so, what do we do about the next section effective 10-1-2025..do we need 2 anymore?

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**2-4-702. (Effective October 1, 2025) Initiating judicial review of contested cases.** (1) (a) Except as provided in

Commented [Krista Le160]: If we aren't sending new and change appeals to district court any more than this section will have to be repealed -- or go into session law and remove the termination date.



75-2-213 and 75-20-223, a person who has exhausted all administrative remedies available within the agency and who is aggrieved by a final written decision in a contested case is entitled to judicial review under this chapter. This section does not limit use of or the scope of judicial review available under other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by statute.

(b) A party who proceeds before an agency under the terms of a particular statute may not be precluded from questioning the validity of that statute on judicial review, but the party may not raise any other question not raised before the agency unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that there was good cause for failure to raise the question before the agency.

(2) (a) Except as provided in 75-2-211, 75-2-213, and subsection (2)(c) of this section, proceedings for review must be instituted by filing a petition in district court within 30 days after service of the final written decision of the agency or, if a rehearing is requested, within 30 days after the written decision is rendered. Except as otherwise provided by statute or subsection (2)(d), the petition must be filed in the district court for the county where the petitioner resides or has the petitioner's principal place of business or where the agency maintains

its principal office. Copies of the petition must be promptly served upon the agency and all parties of record.

(b) The petition must include a concise statement of the facts upon which jurisdiction and venue are based, a statement of the manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved, and the ground or grounds specified in 2-4-704(2) upon which the petitioner contends to be entitled to relief. The petition must demand the relief to which the petitioner believes the petitioner is entitled, and the demand for relief may be in the alternative.

(c) If a petition for review is filed pursuant to 33-16-1012(2)(c), the workers' compensation court, rather than the district court, has jurisdiction and the provisions of this part apply to the workers' compensation court in the same manner as the provisions of this part apply to the district court.

(d) If a petition for review is filed challenging a licensing or permitting decision made pursuant to Title 75 or Title 82, the petition for review must be filed in the county where the facility is located or proposed to be located or where the action is proposed to occur.

▼  
(3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the petition may not stay enforcement of the agency's

**Deleted:** (3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the petition may not stay enforcement of the agency's decision. The agency may grant or the reviewing court may order a stay upon terms that it considers proper, following notice to the affected parties and an opportunity for hearing. A stay may be issued without notice only if the provisions of 27-19-315 through 27-19-317 are met.

decision. The agency may grant or the reviewing court may order a stay upon terms that it considers proper, following notice to the affected parties and an opportunity for hearing. A stay may be issued without notice only if the provisions of 27-19-315 through 27-19-317 are met. (4)

Within 30 days after the service of the petition or within further time allowed by the court, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record may be shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be required by the court to pay the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record."

{Internal References to 2-4-702:

1-2-116 2-4-603 18-4-242 39-71-2904 \*  
49-2-505 53-9-131 \*}

-END-

**Parking lot:**

- commissioners:
  - o want shall vs may, to keep the current situation to stay in place (PF).
  - o Water users requesting a commissioner, want the language should be "shall" not may appoint the commissioner 85-5-101.
  - o Peter propose language

- Transition discussion; Utilizing the existing water court: (abby has some language)
  - o Option 1:
    - Chief and associate start as the division water judges
    - Figure out how you want additional water judges appointed.
  - o Option 2
    - Like 1, water court are division judges. They are the current two divisional judges
    - Expand in the future as workload increase.
    - 221, change to appointment of water judge, move forward in section 3.
  - o Option 3
    - Water division judges are a compromise...
    - Once the adjudication is done; additional roles, problem with 100% appointment.
- Elected vs appointed (new section 4) (two versions elected vs appointment)
  - o Judicial commission appoints a judge, up for a retention election.
  - o path:
    - Decouple the manner that you select judges from the structure.
    - 3-7-224 already allows (interim)
    - Selection: have the debate how those judges are picked, separate from the structure. Don't let that conversation derail.
    - Recommend two bills, structure and elected/appointment
- Question: new judge or one of the 7 district judges?
  - o New or separate?
  - o Krista- existing 7
  - o Ryan- new

**Page 3: [1] Commented [Melissa S13]      Melissa Schlichting      6/22/22 10:33:00 PM**

not to (a) and (b) but the others. Or is this what is meant to be captured by "seeking the enforcement of a water compact"

**Page 3: [2] Commented [Buswell, 14]      Buswell, Shannon      6/16/22 1:15:00 PM**

Discussion: include easements, tied to water rights.

**Page 3: [3] Commented [Buswell, 15]      Buswell, Shannon      6/16/22 1:18:00 PM**

Abby- will draft this subsection (ancillary jurisdiction)

**Page 3: [4] Commented [Buswell, 16]      Buswell, Shannon      6/16/22 1:20:00 PM**

Ryan- there will be a fight over this issue with DC and WC

**Page 3: [5] Commented [Brown, Ab18]      Brown, Abigail      6/5/22 11:03:00 PM**

Sentence needs some attention. a little confusing as written.

Should Rule 59, 60 motions be separate subsection from petitions brought under -234?

**Page 3: [6] Commented [Krista Ev19]      Krista Evans      6/20/22 9:46:00 PM**

except as provided in Title 85, chapter 20, disputes arising under . . .

**Page 3: [7] Commented [Buswell, 20]      Buswell, Shannon      6/16/22 1:12:00 PM**

KE- need something on compact decrees

**Page 4: [8] Commented [Abigail B26]      Abigail Brown      6/20/22 12:00:00 PM**

See Black's law dictionary for meaning of "ancillary": Aiding; auxiliary; attendant upon; subordinate; a proceeding attendant upon or which aids another proceeding considered as principal. *Steele v. Insurance Co.*, 31 App. Div. 389, 52 N. Y. Supp. 373.

See also case law in Colorado about ancillary jurisdiction (though it extends further than just ditch easements in Colorado).

*Crystal Lakes Water and Sewer Ass'n v. Backlund*, 908 P.2d 534, 543 (Colo. 1996)

"A water judge is a district judge; the jurisdiction of a water court extends to ancillary claims that are interrelated with the use of water or that directly affect the outcome of water matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the water court." *Kobobel v. State, Dept. of Nat. Resources*, 249 P.3d 1127, 1132 (Colo. 2011)

**Page 4: [9] Commented [Andrew Go29]      Andrew Gorder      6/22/22 9:17:00 PM**

Abby makes a good point, although adding this additional jurisdictional language may lead to future disputes about water court jurisdiction. I'd agree that if an agreement was reached during adjudication proceedings jurisdiction already exists under 101(2)(a) and (c).

**Page 5: [10] Commented [Mike Murp31]      Mike Murphy      6/23/22 5:16:00 AM**

Based on our prior discussions, and review of the Strawman proposal, and my assessment regarding the overall importance of a Montana Water Court to address future water issues as we transition from final decrees, I am suggesting the following concept. While the proposal will require "fleshing out" and result in the need for some changes given court specifics, I believe this concept will fit with the general direction of the strawman and changes that will evolve within the strawman proposal, but with one significant difference.

For a number of reasons including the need for a solid water law knowledge base, continuity and consistency within the water court, I suggest we establish a "central water court". The

central, (lead) water court would be developed around the current Supreme Court appointed and supervised chief and associate water judges who would continue to be subject to Senate confirmation to ensure citizen participation. Future water right related cases would be heard at the central water court or assigned at the discretion of the chief water judge to a division court unless a request is received to move to a specific division court or district court in order to facilitate a choice for those who would prefer the option.

A central water court structure would include the Water Court Administrator and necessary staff. The Court Administrator would provide the centralized data base for the central, division, and district water courts. Overall court budget management and appropriation recommendations, as well as coordinated rule making to ensure consistent rules throughout the water court, and other functions would also be conducted through the central court. The central water court would provide efficiency and consistency and allow for growth as court case loads increase and the need for division courts judges expand.

Finally, under a central water court structure, water commissioner appointments could be facilitated as proposed in the strawman, allowing local district court control where requested.

Page 5: [11] Commented [Anna Pake32] Anna Pakenham Stevenson 6/16/22 9:50:00 PM

what is the date? Is it by basin? It will be staggered; section 1; make it a contingent statute that comes into play with the final decree, appeals, , becomes effective. Subsection a falls out. Only applicable if there is not a final decree.

Page 5: [12] Commented [Melissa S35] Melissa Schlichting 6/22/22 10:42:00 PM

Not sure where we should put the except as provided in Title 85, section 20. Under 85-20-1901 and 1902 the Flathead Reservation Water Management Board would first need to decide any compact interpretation issue or controversy over the right to use of water on the Reservation. Decisions of the Board would then get appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction. I am concerned that people will be confused about where they first need to file controversies arising on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Page 15: [13] Commented [Abigail B89] Abigail Brown 6/20/22 12:16:00 PM

I will have some language for this section as well, it goes with the other section above. Essentially I see the questions as:

1. How does one become a water judge? (i.e. appointed vs elected vs appointed w retention election)
2. Once sitting there, how do these water judges operate internally (i.e. who's the boss for admin. purposes, what do we call these judges, how does substitution work among water judges).

Suggestions welcome, I will try to incorporate into 6/27 working draft for additional comment.

Page 19: [14] Deleted Pakenham Stevenson, Anna 6/27/22 11:54:00 AM

Page 19: [15] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

Page 19: [16] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

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Page 19: [17] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

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Page 19: [18] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

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Page 19: [19] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

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Page 19: [20] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

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Page 19: [21] Deleted Ryan McLane 5/31/22 9:35:00 PM

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Page 19: [22] Commented [Pakenham 102] Pakenham Stevenson, Anna 6/7/22 8:57:00 AM  
Bloomquist: delete Parg. 3 and 4, no decision

Page 19: [23] Commented [Marlana R103] Marlana Reichert 6/20/22 8:25:00 PM  
JEB: Use existing "Temporary" provision only.  
- amend (1) to reflect present statutory language.  
- amend (2) to reflect present statutory language.  
Remove contingent 3-7-224)

Page 19: [24] Deleted Ryan McLane 6/1/22 11:07:00 AM

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Page 20: [25] Deleted Ryan McLane 6/1/22 11:08:00 AM

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Page 20: [26] Deleted Ryan McLane 6/1/22 11:08:00 AM

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Page 20: [27] Commented [Pakenham 105] Pakenham Stevenson, Anna 6/7/22 8:58:00 AM  
Bloomquist: delete Parg. 4, no decision

Page 20: [28] Commented [Marlana R106] Marlana Reichert 6/20/22 8:26:00 PM  
JEB: Use existing "Temporary" section.  
Remove contingent 3-7-225.

Page 20: [29] Deleted Ryan McLane 6/1/22 11:08:00 AM

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Page 20: [30] Deleted Ryan McLane 6/1/22 11:09:00 AM

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Page 20: [31] Deleted Ryan McLane 6/1/22 11:09:00 AM

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Page 20: [32] Commented [Brown, Ab107] Brown, Abigail 6/5/22 10:18:00 PM

The section needs work. Is it only the CWJ who can appoint (see sub 4 and 5) or CWJ/any water judge (see sub 1)?

**Page 20: [33] Commented [Brown, Ab108] Brown, Abigail 6/5/22 10:23:00 PM**

Alternative language if move definition of 'water judge' from 401 up to top of the draft:

"A water judge may appoint one or more water masters."

**Page 20: [34] Commented [Krista Ev109] Krista Evans 6/20/22 11:13:00 PM**

Make all of this "water judge". It is now a defined term and includes all the options - division, chief, associate, etc.